of the refugee problem and to get it to act to stop this fighting in East Pakistan immediately. UNO Cannot escape this very important International responsibility. Further, our diplomatic representatives in foreign countries should bring home to the Governments of the countries they are accredited to the seriousness of the refugee problem and get them to send immediate help to India in cash and in kind to hold her meet the demands of these refugees and to direct their respective representatives at the UNO to act with courage and and form on the lines stated.

In this context, I feel distressed to see public opinion urging our government to officially recognise the Government which has been provisionally formed by the Freedom Fighters which they call as Bangla Desh Government, that is, to call East Pakistan as Bangla Desh. Thank God, we have a Prime Minister with courage, who has not yielded to these pressures. If we recognised Bangla Desh unilaterally, it will not be in keeping with the spirit of the UNO, who, in fact, should be the first to recognise. It is surprising that many top leaders are insisting on this recognition completely ignoring its serious consequences nationally. Such people are freely talking of going to war with Pakistan to see that a Democratic Government is set up in Pakistan. I just cannot understand the minds of such people who obviously just do not know the implications of wars. Such a war, pray God it will never come, will certainly ~~xxx~~ ruin the economy of our country. Are we going to subordinate the well being and welfare of the 550 million people of India for the sake of the democratic rights of the six and half ~~of million of Freedom~~ Fighters in East Pakistan? God knows what the future of India and Pakistan will be in such a war.

Some say that we do not like the threat of imposing a 'puppet regime' in East Pakistan and that the solution as stated by the President of Pakistan in his broadcast recently cuts at the very roots of democracy. What right have we to make such utterances? Pakistan is an independent country and this is interfereing with the internal affairs of Pakistan, a neighbouring country. It is not in keeping with the spirit of our oft talked 'Panchal Sheel'.

I wonder how many do realise of the possibility of serious internal boomerangs' comings in the wake of this recognition which may further break up the unity of our country which not first came with the formation of linguistic states. It is common knowledge throughout the country of there being internation "trouble-spots" from where these 'boomerangs' may come. In order to ensure the security and the strength of our country, let us be people of grit and courage and unitedly demand the abolition of linguistic states with all speed and then divide the country into a 'Hundred' parts, if need, be only from the administrative and economic points of view.

In this hour of crisis in Pakistan, India can offer Pakistan her help to try and bring about understanding between the Pakistan government and the Freedom Fighters and so help to stop these killings of innocent people there. This offer can be made by our Government by spending a special emissary with a letter from our Prime Minister to the President of Pakistan. Such an offer would certainly raise the image of India in the eyes of the world. Let us do it, It is not too late. Let us also try hard with all our diplomatic might to presuade the Pakistan Government and the Freedom Fighters of East Pakistan to create safe and secure conditions in East Pakistan to prompt the refugees to return to their homes these early.

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look smart. Whether one wears Western style or our own, it must be correct and complete and not half of one and half of the other.

A gentleman driving a car through crowded public thoroughfares, on dusty roads when passing houses or people, past schools and hospitals would automatically slow down. He would stop his car to let women, children, load carrying persons, animal drawn vehicles and old and disabled people, to have the right of way. This is consideration for others. He would not be road hog and ~~hawkingkam~~ hang on to the middle of the road. He would pull up on the left of the road when he stops. It is the height of ill manners to remain seated in public conveyances, such as trams, buses and trains when women and elderly people are left standing for want of seats.

Our fore fathers maintained a certain tradition and a certain standard in their dealings with their fellow beings. They followed, as it were, a style of living, of which they were proud; Western influence has had some impact on all these. While one is free to imbibe influences whether of the West or of the East, one should not be purely imitative. It would be better if one's own genuine way of living is never wholly departed from, as otherwise one is neither fish nor fowl, nor good red herring. Slavish imitation is cheap whereas a genuine synthesis is a praiseworthy effort.

I learnt what little I know and practice in my life, from my dear parents and elders of old. Can we the elders of today with hands on our hearts say, that we are a model to our young people in respect of the subject of this talk - I am afraid not all of us can say it. This is our sacred duty to our children. We must bring them up by advice, by personal example and where necessary by firmness to be the gentlemen and ladies of our land. As Indians by birth they have the qualities of the latter, latent in them all, but they have to be developed. Who else can do this better than ones' parents and school teachers, with elders setting an example.

Many a young man with high academic and professional qualifications has had to step aside to make room for another with slightly lesser qualifications perhaps because the latter had a little more of politeness, good manners, courtesy than the former. Politeness paid this latter.

DRAFT

"EAST PAKISTAN"

by

General K.M. Cariappa (Rtd)

India is one of the founder members of the United Nations Organisation which was founded away back in 1945. As such, we have an obligation to give it our legal support at all times to enable it to operate impartially and effectively to ensure world peace. Pakistan, which consists of two zones - West Pakistan and East Pakistan is also a member of the UNO. The creation of Pakistan, which was carved out of the sub-continent of the old India, was agreed to by the then leaders of our two countries.

When Field Marshal Ayub Khan became the President of Pakistan, he instituted what was known as controlled democracy which, I believe, had only 80,000 selected voters. This constitution appears to have worked well for some time, but, later it came under very strong public criticism resulting in Field Marshal Ayub Khan giving up the Presidentship in favour of General Yahya Khan. Some time after General Yahya Khan became the President, he held general elections in West Pakistan and East Pakistan with the idea of setting up, in due course, a democratic government. In this general election, in East Pakistan Sheik Mujibur Rehman's party had a landslide victory. After these elections, the President of Pakistan had a series of discussions with Sheik Mujibur Rehaman, the very popular leader in East Pakistan, to consider his 6 point programme for the establishment of a new democratic Government. The President did not accept all these 6 points and so the discussions broke down.

From Press reports it is seen that in the wake of this break down, serious internal disorders affecting the law and order situation in East Pakistan broke out. In order to maintain law and order, the papers reported, Pakistan Government took military action. As the situation got worse more intensive military action was taken with corresponding increase in the Guerilla activities organised by the Freedom Fighters.

I had gone to East Pakistan on my own for about a week in the latter half of September 1964 to find out what had led to the serious killings early in 1964, of innocent people both on our side and in East Pakistan. I met there a number of East Pakistan citizens, both Muslims and Hindus, during my travels and talked to them about the problems of refugees and the minority classes in East Pakistan. From these talks, I gathered that they felt they were being treated as 'step children' by the Pakistan Government. They complained that not much money was being spent on the development of East Pakistan while the bulk of the money which came in from foreign countries, was spent in West Pakistan.